Patent Application of
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For

TITLE: THE "CIGARORAMA" TOBACCO SMOKING PIPE AND QUIT SMOKING AID

CROSS--REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 10/159,501, Filed 05/31/2002, now abandoned.

BACKGROUND--FIELD OF INVENTION

This invention relates to tobacco smoking pipes and quit smoking aids.

BACKGROUND--DISCUSSION OF PRIOR ART

1) The pastime of pipe smoking has been in existence for centuries. Conventional tobacco pipes incorporate a rather bulky bowl with a smoking cavity and a perpendicular bore attached to a separate stem. This conventional pipe is generally rather cumbersome.
2) All pipes heretofore known suffer from one or more of a number of disadvantages:
   a) they create an uncomfortable bulge in the pocket
   b) they require a separate container for the transporting of tobacco
   c) if any, they have elaborate devices incorporated to store tobacco
   d) if any, they have elaborate devices incorporated to regulate air to smoke mixture
   e) they have elaborate ways to prevent debris from spilling
   f) they don't aid the smoker in cutting down tobacco consumption
   g) they are expensive to manufacture.
3) There are patents for devices called cigar pipes and smoking tubes that do fit conveniently into trouser pocket, however, these are complicated devices to fill and are a nuts and bolts type of solution to the previous bulky pipe. For example U.S. patent 4,788,988 to Titus (1988) is a very complicated device to use and expensive to manufacture.

4) U. S. patent 6,196,232 to Chkadua (2001) provides a cover for the smoking cavity but when it is rotated to reveal the cavity, it resembles a jagged block. There are other patents in this category like U. S. patent 4,730,626 to Caulkins (1988) that have many parts to provide a simple cover for the pipe. The U. S. patent 4,151,849 to Beck (1979) has a bail wire to secure the bowl and allow the bowl to be rotated. This solution creates a bulky pipe, whose parts can catch on clothing and disassemble allowing tobacco and ash to spill into one's pockets. The U. S. patent 4,286,607 to Claesens (1981) is a tube made entirely of glass not a pleasing material to hold and smoke from, besides being fragile and easy to break upon dropping.
5) A pipe that allows the user to regulate the mixture of smoke and air is in U. S. patent 4,596,258 to Steiner (1986). This device has separate passages to open and close, again an extremely complicated device for blending smoke and air. Another even more expensive to produce and complicated to use pipe is U.S. patent 6,260,554 to Rowland, et al.(2001) that includes adjustable reservoirs, various bores and parts that blend the mixture.
6) The U. S. patent 4,214,658 to Crow (1980) is a smoking system that has a container for the storage of tobacco and the pipe. This patent has the disadvantage of having many parts, which can be lost.

SUMMARY

7) In accordance with the present invention a smoking pipe and quit smoking aid comprises a cigar-shaped bowl piece with a distal end and a proximal end that are both adapted to receive a distal end of a draw piece. The bowl piece is adapted being generally cigar shaped with congruent tapers at each end so that either end fits tightly into a cigar shaped draw piece having a tubular band congruently adapted to receive the bowl piece. In another fashion, each end of the bowl piece may be adapted to connect to the draw piece being congruently threaded to screw into a draw piece with congruous threading in a tubular band at its distal end. The pipe has one or both of the following smoking cavities: a) a smoking cavity hollowed into the distal end of the bowl piece connected to and in line with the bore and b) a smoking cavity hollowed into the side near the distal end of the bowl piece connected and perpendicular to the bore. Also the pipe has a draw piece with a tubular band attached at its distal end that is adapted to receive either the proximal end or the distal end of the bowl piece. This draw piece adaptation may be a congruently sized tube that will receive the congruous tapers at each end of the bowl piece creating a snug union of the pieces by wedging either end of the bowl piece into the tube. In addition, the draw piece may have screw threads that screw onto either end of the bowl piece. Disconnecting the bowl piece from the draw piece reveals a chamber between the two ends and enclosed by the band. This chamber may be used to store tobacco, keep a filter, or place an aroma-atomizing insert to draw through.

OBJECTS AND ADVANTAGES

8) Several objects and advantages of the "cigar o rama" pipe are:
   a) to provide a sleek attractive pipe that looks, lights, and smokes like a cigar;
   b) to provide a pipe that can be used with aromatherapy as a quit smoking aid;
   c) to provide a pipe with a shape that will fit into a conventional cigar case;

d) to provide a pipe that fits conveniently into ones pocket;
e) to provide a pipe that has a way to cover and contain the smoking cavity and its contents;
f) to provide a pipe in which one can store tobacco without fear of spillage for smoking at a later time;
g) to provide a pipe in which one can put out the smoldering embers immediately and slip into a pocket without fear of spilling embers;
h) to provide a pipe that fits easily into a conventional ash tray;
i) to provide a pipe that does not display the smoking cavity while not in use;
j) to provide a pipe that has two smoking cavities that can be used individually or in conjunction with each other
k) to provide a pipe in which one can control the amount of air in the smoke mixture;
l) to provide a pipe in which one can filter the smoke within the pipe;

9) Further objects and advantages are to provide a pipe that can be used easily and conveniently to smoke tobacco, which is simple to use and inexpensive to manufacture, which can be used by cigarette smokers, by cigar smokers, and by pipe smokers. It can also be used by those wishing to quit smoking. Still further objects and advantages will become apparent from a consideration of the ensuing description and drawings.

DRAWING FIGURES

10) In the drawings closely related figures have the same number but different alphabetic suffixes.
11) Fig 1A shows a pipe supplied with a band attached to a draw piece. The pipe is viewed in a position for the draw piece to receive the proximal end of a bowl piece. The distal end and the proximal end of the bowl piece are generally congruous. This pipe is equipped with an end-smoking cavity in the distal end of the bowl piece. A central bore communicates between the smoking cavity, a chamber formed under the band, and on through the draw piece. Also shown is an aroma-atomizing filter, which may be placed in the smoking cavity or the chamber.
12) As shown in Figs1B to 1D, both the proximal and the distal ends of the bowl piece are adapted to receive the band at the distal end of the draw piece. Fig 1B shows the distal end of the draw piece receiving the proximal end of the bowl piece. Fig 1C shows the alternate position of the moveable bowl piece with the bowl piece flipped and its distal end positioned to receive the distal end of the draw piece. Fig 1D shows the distal end of the draw piece receiving the distal end of the bowl piece.
13) Figs 1E & 1F show a detail of one type of adapted connection between the distal end of the draw piece and the distal and proximal end of the bowl piece of the pipe in Figs 1A to 1D. In this connection detailed in Figs 1E and 1F, the pieces are adapted by being congruently threaded into each other. Fig 1E is a detail illustrating a threaded connection between the distal end of the draw piece and the distal end of the bowl piece. Fig 1F is showing a detail view of the congruently threaded connection of the distal end of the draw piece to the proximal end of the bowl piece.
14) Figs 1G & 1H show a detail of another type of connection between the distal end of the draw piece and the proximal and distal end of the bowl piece of the pipe in Figs 1A to 1D. In this connection detailed in Figs

1G and 1H, the pieces are adapted with each end of the bowl piece being tapered to conically wedge into a tubular band at the distal end of the draw piece. Fig 1G is a detail illustrating this conical wedge connection between the distal end of the draw piece and the distal end of the bowl piece. Fig 1H is a detail view of this conical wedge connection of the distal end of the draw piece and the proximal end of the bowl piece.

15) Figs 2A to 2D show a similar pipe with a transverse-smoking cavity being near the distal end of the bowl piece.

16) Also shown in Figs 2B to 2D, both the proximal and the distal ends of the bowl piece are adapted to receive the band at the distal end of the draw piece. Fig 2B shows the distal end of the draw piece receiving the proximal end of the bowl piece. Fig 2C shows the alternate position of the moveable bowl piece with the bowl piece flipped and its distal end positioned to receive the distal end of the draw piece. Fig 2D shows the distal end of the draw piece receiving the distal end of the bowl piece.

17) Figs 2E & 2F show a detail of one type of adapted connection between the distal end of the draw piece and the distal and proximal end of the bowl piece of the pipe in Figs 2A to 2D. In this connection detailed in Figs 2E and 2F, the pieces are adapted by being congruently threaded into each other. Fig 2E is a detail illustrating a threaded connection between the distal end of the draw piece and the distal end of the bowl piece. Fig 2F is showing a detail view of the congruently threaded connection of the distal end of the draw piece to the proximal end of the bowl piece.

18) Figs 2G & 2H show a detail of another type of connection between the distal end of the draw piece and the proximal and distal end of the bowl piece of the pipe in Figs 2A to 2D. In this connection detailed in Figs 2G and 2H, the pieces are adapted with each end of the bowl piece being tapered to conically wedge into a tubular band at the distal end of the draw piece. Fig 2G is a detail illustrating this conical wedge connection between the distal end of the draw piece and the distal end of the bowl piece. Fig 2H is a detail view of this conical wedge connection of the distal end of the draw piece and the proximal end of the bowl piece.

19) Figs 3A to 3D show a similar pipe supplied with both the end-smoking cavity in the distal end of the bowl piece and the transverse-smoking cavity near the distal end of the bowl piece.

20) As shown in Figs 3B to 3D, both the proximal and the distal ends of the bowl piece are adapted to receive the band at the distal end of the draw piece. Fig 3B shows the distal end of the draw piece receiving the proximal end of the bowl piece. Fig 3C shows the alternate position of the moveable bowl piece with the bowl piece flipped and its distal end positioned to receive the distal end of the draw piece. Fig 3D shows the distal end of the draw piece receiving the distal end of the bowl piece.

21) Figs 3E & 3F show a detail of one type of adapted connection between the distal end of the draw piece and the distal and proximal end of the bowl piece of the pipe in Figs 3A to 3D. In this connection detailed in Figs 3E and 3F, the pieces are adapted by being congruently threaded into each other. Fig 3E is a detail illustrating a threaded connection between the distal end of the draw piece and the distal end of the bowl piece. Fig 3F is showing a detail view of the congruently threaded connection of the distal end of the draw piece to the proximal end of the bowl piece.

22) Figs 3G & 3H show a detail of another type of connection between the distal end of the draw piece and the proximal and distal end of the bowl piece of the pipe in Figs 3A to 3D. In this connection detailed in Figs

3G and 3H, the pieces are adapted with each end of the bowl piece being tapered to conically wedge into a tubular band at the distal end of the draw piece. Fig 3G is a detail illustrating this conical wedge connection between the distal end of the draw piece and the distal end of the bowl piece. Fig 3H is a detail view of this conical wedge connection of the distal end of the draw piece and the proximal end of the bowl piece.

REFERENCE NUMERALS IN DRAWINGS

10 chamber
12 band
14 draw piece
16 bowl piece
18 bore
20 end-smoking cavity
22 transverse-smoking cavity

DESCRIPTION--FIGS 1A to1H--PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

23) A preferred embodiment of the pipe is illustrated in Fig 1A (perspective view), Figs 1B to 1D (longitudinal sections), and Figs 1E to 1H (detail sections of the draw piece to bowl piece union). The pipe has a draw piece **14** and a bowl piece **16**, which has an end smoking cavity **20**. In the preferred embodiment a brass band **12** nearly 5cm long and about .5mm thick is attached to the distal end of a draw piece **14** of a cylindrical black-walnut pipe. However, the pipe can have any number of cross-sectional shapes as long as both the proximal and distal ends of the bowl piece **16** are adapted to receive the distal end of the draw piece **14.** In conjunction, the draw piece **14** is adapted to accept either distal or proximal end of the bowl piece **16**. The pipe is easily machined or fashioned using existing manufacturing processes.

24) A through bore **18** carries the smoke from the bowl piece **16**, into a chamber **10** formed within the band **12** and between the draw piece **14** and the bowl piece **16**, carried again through bore **18** in the draw piece **14** to the smoker. By unscrewing Figs 1E & 1F or unwedging Figs 1G & 1H the bowl piece **16** from the draw piece **14** one accesses this chamber **10** between the draw piece **14** and the bowl piece **16**. This chamber **10** may be used to store extra tobacco or house a filter. Boring can form the bore **18** and the smoking cavity **20** which may, as shown in Fig 1A, contain an aroma-atomizing unit when the pipe is used to quit smoking. The pipe is typically 1cm to 2.5cm across and 8cm to 15cm in length and the proximal end of the draw piece **14** of the pipe is typically rounded and smooth.

25) The pipe has the band **12** fixed to the draw piece **14** and, as shown in Figs 1E through 1H, the draw piece is adapted to receive either the proximal or the distal end of the bowl piece **16**. This allows the bowl piece **16** to be removed from the draw piece **14** by unscrewing Figs 1E & 1F or unwedging Figs 1G & 1H, flipped and re-positioned into the draw piece thus protecting and sealing the end smoking cavity **20.** The bowl piece **16** therefore having both its distal and proximal ends adapted to receive the distal end of the draw piece **14.**

FIGS 2A-3H-- ADDITIONAL EMBODIMENTS

26) Additional embodiments are shown in Fig 2A (perspective view), Figs 2B to 2D (longitudinal sections), Figs 2E to 2H (detail sections of the draw piece to bowl piece union), Fig 3A (perspective view), Figs 3B to 3D (longitudinal sections), and Figs 3E to 3H (detail sections of the draw piece to bowl piece union). In Figs 2A through 2H the end-smoking cavity **20** is replaced by a transverse-smoking cavity **22.** The bore **18** communicates with the cavity **22** then extends to the distal end of the bowl piece **16.** By covering or uncovering the bore **18** with a finger at the distal end of the bowl piece **16**, the smoker may control the air to smoke mixture. In Figs 3A through 3H the pipe incorporates both types of smoking cavity **20** and **22.** By covering or uncovering one of the cavities **20** or **22** the smoker may in this embodiment also control the air to smoke mixture with their finger.

ADVANTAGES

27) From the above description, a number of advantages of my "cigar o rama" tobacco smoking pipe and quit smoking aid becomes evident:
   a) it provides the smoker a sleek attractive pipe that looks, lights, and smokes like a cigar;
   b) a smoker can use it as a quit smoking aid, with or without aromatherapy, that can comfort the smoker yet remain unlit;
   c) the smoker can travel with the pipe in a conventional cigar case or conveniently into ones pocket;
   d) with the bowl piece flipped and its distal end with smoking cavity reinserted into the draw piece band, one can store tobacco without fear of spillage and one can put out the smoldering embers immediately and slip into a pocket without fear of spilling embers;
   e) the smoker needs no stands or special holders and the pipe fits easily into a conventional ash tray;
   f) the smoker does not have to view the smoking cavity while not in use;
   g) the smoker has a choice of two smoking cavities that can be used individually or in conjunction with each other whereby one can control the amount of air in the smoke mixture and in which one can store tobacco in the first cavity while smoking in the other;
28) Further objects and advantages are to provide a pipe that can be used easily and conveniently to smoke tobacco. It is simple to use and inexpensive to manufacture. The pipe can be used by cigarette smokers, by cigar smokers, and by pipe smokers to smoke or to aid them in quitting tobacco. Still further objects and advantages will become apparent from a consideration of the ensuing description and drawings.

OPERATION-PREFERRED EMBODIMENT---FIGS 1A to 1H

29) The manner of using the "cigar o rama" tobacco smoking pipe is that one first lights the tobacco in end-smoking cavity **20** of bowl piece **16** and inhales the smoke through bore **18** from draw piece **14**. Next, one taps out the ash, disconnects and flips bowl piece **16** and then connects distal end of bowl piece **16** to the

distal end of draw piece **14.** One may then slips this pipe into a cigar case, shirt pocket or into a conventional ashtray without fear of spillage. Or rather, the smoker may refill cavity **20** prior to disconnecting and flipping bowl piece **16.** In this manner, with the distal end of bowl piece **16** connected to draw piece **14,** the smoker may travel with the pipe full of tobacco with no spillage. When one is ready for another smoke, the distal end of bowl piece **16** is disconnected from draw piece **14,** then flipped. With the proximal end of bowl piece **16** reconnected to the distal end of draw piece **14,** the pipe is ready to smoke. The smoke travels through bore **18,** into chamber **10** where it is cooled and may be filtered before exiting through bore **18** in draw piece **14.**

30) The preferred manner of using the "cigar o rama" pipe as a quit smoking aid is that one inserts an aroma-atomizing unit into the smoking cavity **20.** One then disconnects bowl piece **16** from draw piece **14,** flips the bowl piece 180 degrees, and reassembles two ends with cavity **20** toward chamber **10.** Air is drawn through bore **18** in bowl piece, through smoking cavity **20,** picking up soothing aroma from the atomizing insert, then cooled in chamber **10** and on through bore **18** in draw piece **14** to smoker wishing to quit.

OPERATION-ADDITIONAL EMBODIMENTS---FIGS 2A to 3H

31) FIG 2 features transverse-smoking cavity **22** and bore **18** extending through from proximal to distal end of bowl piece **16.** This embodiment allows the user to place a finger over bore **18** at the distal end of bowl piece **16** and control the air entering the pipe. The embodiment in FIG 3 has cavity **20** in combination with cavity **22** to give the smoker other options. The smoker may smoke in one while storing and drying tobacco in the other. The smoker may smoke in both at the same time. The smoker may smoke in one cavity while controlling the amount of air entering the smoker's mixture with a finger over the other cavity.

CONCLUSION, RAMIFICATIONS AND SCOPE

32) Thus, the reader will see that the "cigar o rama" smoking pipe can be smoked easily and conveniently, can be extinguished just as easily, and can also be used to carry extra tobacco, eliminating the need for a separate container for the tobacco. The mix of air and tobacco smoke can be regulated with this pipe and thus provide the exact mix smoke and air desired by the smoker. The pleasing cigar shape and appearance make it an ideal placebo or prop for one to use in conjunction with aromatherapy when they do not wish to smoke and desire to quit tobacco. The flippable bowl piece allows this pipe to travel well and to never be messy as the smoker has the ability to easily cover the smoking cavity. This feature also allows one to slip the pipe into a pocket without fear of spilling on or burning their clothing, also the odor and unsightliness of the smoking chamber is concealed. No special cases are required for this pipe but if so desired, it can be used with conventional cigar cases. This pipe is very easy and inexpensive to manufacture and can be fashioned from common and readily available components. Many embodiments of the pipe are possible that include other methods of adapting the congruent ends of the bowl piece to receive the draw piece.